

A Comparative Study Of Consortia And Cooperation In Libraries

Wade Darshana Pandharinath ¹, Dr. Arun Modak ²

¹Research Scholar, Dept. of Library & Info.Science Sri Satya Sai University of Technology and Medical Sciences, Sehore Bhopal-Indore Road, Madhya Pradesh, India

¹Research Guide, Dept. of Library & Info.Science Sri Satya Sai University of Technology and Medical Sciences

Abstract

A proposed model for library consortia is portrayed to outline the advantages that can assist organizations with beating these issues and difficulties looked by the libraries for smooth working. The proposed cross-asset sharing model might give a proper stage to the two organizations and distributors that can upgrade the library cooperation and joint effort in a significantly more powerful way by beating the asset issues and to empower an appropriate stage in adlibbing the library administrations. By accomplishing an effective furthermore, fitting library consortia model, the cooperation and coordinated effort drives for the libraries gives a viable outcome and better administrations to its clients.

Asset sharing endeavours of at least two libraries offer better types of assistance to the local area. Beginning of library cooperation, Nature, Reason for development of library cooperation, Models of library cooperation, Major obstructions to cooperation, Criticism of cooperation, and the future situation introduced in the article

Keywords: consortia, Cooperation, Libraries, sharing model, fundamentally

1. Introduction

Library consortia and asset sharing has been highlighted fundamentally in the library writing during most recent twenty years. Library calling has seen the fast consortia development in libraries all around the world; there is developing interest on getting to and overseeing data through consortia. The strain on libraries to give more data on less financial plans is mounting and libraries are continually attempting to find manners by which they can fulfil the data needs of their staff and understudies; while overseeing new innovation, changing necessities and diminishing staff numbers. Despite the fact that issues pertinent to library consortia are examined as often as possible in data industry, ICT association furthermore, library area, however it is seen that library consortia still in its early stage in India and in ongoing years there has been an upsurge

of interest especially among extraordinary and scholastic library framework. India is a somewhat late participant to the field of library consortia when contrasted with other Asian countries viz. China, Taiwan, Singapore, Thailand and Japan. The writing on library consortia is moderately later, extensive, different in quality and content. One of the most striking highlights of this survey is it remembers data for research articles detailed in significant ordering and abstracting diaries particularly in agricultural nations. The writing search is finished through a few systems utilized for recovering data from proficient and insightful writing as well as WWW. In 2002 an article on scholarly library consortia from the 1960s through to 2000 distributed a thorough survey on scholastic library consortia.

The expression "consortium" is gotten from the field of financial matters and alludes to the

gathering together of various autonomous organizations to unite monetary or material assets under a solitary overseeing body for the exhibition of explicit tasks working closely together. A consortium may involve a casual gathering with corresponding arrangements between accomplices or it might comprise a different lawful substance in itself. A buying gathering might be considered for instance of a casual consortium. A library consortium assists libraries with getting the advantage of more extensive admittance to electronic assets at a reasonable expense and at the best terms of permit. It can be presented as a conventional relationship of libraries, which isn't heavily influenced by same organization. It is normally confined to a geographical region, number of libraries, sorts of materials, or on the other hand subject interest, which is laid out to create and execute asset dividing between individuals. Generally, the basic role of laying out a library consortium is to share actual assets among individuals. Admittance to asset is presently viewed as more significant than assortment building. The goal of library consortia is:

- Control and diminish data costs,
- Further develop asset sharing,
- Foster an organization data climate (for example by means of grounds frameworks, grounds networks, and the Internet),
- Offer authorizing issues with one another.

2. Library Consortia-Genesis and development

Articles on library collaboration were distributed in Library Journal during 1880s. The Farmington Plan (1948) for helpful unfamiliar acquisitions and the Latin American Cooperative Acquisitions Program (1959) are the two significant helpful endeavours on asset improvement. In 1885 E.A. Macintosh distributed an article named "Co-activity Versus Competition," and the next year Melville Dewey, the maker of the Dewey decimal arrangement framework; composed an article named "Library Cooperation."

Guidelines for Library Cooperation, a book by Ruth Patrick distributed in 1972 have been portrayed as a "benchmark" in the field of consortia studies. It gave rules to libraries those need to work together in a consortia plan. Patrick depended on the data uncovered by overviews, and field site visits to decide how libraries that are keen on shaping a consortium ought to go about it. Distributed an article on helpful projects in scholarly libraries.

It is such a huge work in the field that it merits analyzing a portion of its discoveries, even today. Expressed "it was until the post The Second Great War time that multi type collaboration arose on both public and global level, crossing jurisdictional, institutional and political limits". Inferred that the ideal of making assets and subsequently data accessible to a more extensive local area of clients was smart as well as was perceived as vital for human turn of events. In their article expressed "the specific date for the presentation of the term 'library consortium' isn't clear however the idea of a consortium similar to an affiliation or association has long been a principle of librarianship". By and large, the normal type of library collaboration was the sharing of association inventory data storage spaces, assortment improvement, and HR at nearby, public and provincial level.

3. Beginning of Library Cooperation

The specific date for the presentation of the expression "library collaboration" isn't clear yet the idea of a participation similar to an affiliation or association has for some time been a fundamental of librarianship. By and large, the normal type of library co-activity was the sharing of association index data, storerooms, assortment advancement, and HR at neighbourhood, public,

What's more, local levels. Library collaboration can be followed back to 200BC when Alexandria Library imparted its assets to Pergamum Library. As per Kraus, there existed library participation among religious

community libraries in the thirteenth 100 years. Helpful endeavours before the 20th century hushed up restricted in scope.

There were trades of arrangements among the colleges of Lund, Abo and Greifswald as soon as 1740. Different instances of library collaboration incorporate an extended association inventory of the libraries of Weimar and Jean and a proposition for an organized obtaining plan for Wolfenbuttel and Gottingen. The foundation of participation started at around the very time that bookkeepers held their most memorable meeting, which was in 1853 (Stevens 1979). The 'List of Compositions in different pieces of India' ordered by Whitney Stokes in 1868 and in 1863 Part I of Sanskrit compositions in confidential libraries of North-West territories covering Varanasi was distributed. By calling a proposition was called for delivering a public association index, idea of getting to library materials according to the general perspective officially came to fruition.

4. The idea of library Cooperation

The idea of the library participation directs that a computerization application should have the option to address complex issues like asset accessibility and sharing. Progressing changes in data innovation have made collaboration centre not exactly around strategy issues and more on their innovation base. Some library co-tasks have ventured to such an extreme as to work straightforwardly with sellers to foster framework norms for incorporated offices focusing to push the concentration toward innovation that reshapes libraries; to transform libraries into complete, incorporated data asset offices One more type of co-activity has been founded for the most part on between library loaning (ILL) administrations where co-activity libraries consent to go into proportional acquiring and utilization of materials from different libraries .

This type of co-activity empowered libraries to get books and periodical articles which were not accessible locally. The sending of

solicitations and conveyance of materials utilized postal, fax and messenger administrations. Maybe the job of consortia in sharing aptitude on library computerization was one more justification for the development in such associations in the 1980's Expanding interest for administration from clients along with the need to improve between loaning administrations and the library assortment are extra factors. Both academic and public libraries have achieved extraordinary benefits from collaboration. In each case, the library consortium is different because it is based on the goals, mission, reasoning, and topographical areas of the library of interest.

5. Explanations behind Organize of Library Cooperation

It is vital to perceive and comprehend the requirements for growing all the more locally responsive helpful organization plans and systems by building dynamic agreeable library organization framework. Library co-activities are putting accentuation on electronic multi library organizations including shared data sets, telecom connections and normal applications. As of now, there is another emphasis on collaboration building overall for the accompanying reasons, among others:

- The nature of administration is upgraded
- The expense of administration is diminished
- Duplication of stock is limited.

Various explanations behind library networks have been listed (Hayden 1998) as follows:

- Increase in effectiveness
- Standardization of approaches, methods and practices among network clients
- Bringing together assorted thoughts and issues into gathering
- Ensuring that data is repetitive

Distinguishes primary purposes behind the development of consortia. He refers to the

sharing of existing actual assets as the central explanation, and the motivation behind distinguishing a tending to normal necessities emerging from improvements in data innovation just like the other. He noticed the developing significance of the Internet and the World Wide Web and the chance of offering different electronic assets across the Internet.

Purposes behind development of library collaboration can be recorded as follows:

- An interest in co-employable undertakings that could help all understudies and personnel of the taking part libraries
- Furnishing improved library administrations with an accentuation on admittance to new electronic assets including data set, and administrations presented through the Internet and the World Wide Web.
- Controlling structure costs by giving provincial storerooms
- Facilitating interlibrary getting which has advanced into giving as numerous electronic assets as conceivable at the least expense for consortia individuals
- At first to guarantee that understudies and workforce at every one of the colleges had similarly admittance to the same kind of materials, which has moved to incorporate electronic assets; and
- Better sharing of existing assets and mutually securing new assets at incredible reserve funds.

6. Models of library collaboration

Many models and many ways to deal with co-activity have been created and used effectively. Some are moderately straightforward, others undeniably more complicated, yet every one of them have significant likely in various conditions. He proposed four valuable models of agreeable action among libraries, which can be utilized in Asian libraries:

- Bi-nodal organization Sets of libraries, consented to trade data and materials
- Multi-nodal organizations Expansion of the bi-nodal model in which various libraries add to a typical assortment.
- Service association one library in a couple or a gathering makes accessible its offices to create a gathering result, for example, a co-employable OPAC.
- Outsourcing association

External associations are involved in participating libraries to provide general support. Aside from the above Gorman and Cullen (2000, pp. 135-144) recommends the manners by which Asian consortia and organizations may be conceptualized and created. As indicated by their perspectives the models are progressive, moving from easier to more perplexing, and from independent to coordinated together. They propose following information models to be applied in library organizations in Asia:

- The Networked Library Model
- The co-employable Network Model
- The information ecological Model

7. Research Methodology

The specialist used a mixed technique approach. Information was gathered through surveys and meetings. Scientists have tried the information gathering equipment that underlies Harare. The search sites for this study are university libraries participating in the Bopar University Library Consortium (BULC) and the University Library Consortium (CARLC). Through deliberate testing, scientists have selected five facilities from BULC and five from CARLC for exploration. Survey and meeting samples were taken from BULC and CARLC co-accountants. Specialists tested 22 right-handed accountants from BULC and 9 right-handed accountants from CARLC. The specialist spoke with 10 library managers at BULC (5) and CARLC (5). Associate Administrators are effectively involved in the exercises of the Consortium Council. They

understand the concerns of the consortium and at the same time understand the needs of their customers. Librarian leaders were targeted because they are responsible for policy issues and key regulations related to how organizations work together in consortium exercises. The scientist utilized an intentional examining strategy on the grounds that the testing technique accommodated the selection of sources was a result of the extraordinary characteristics they have. Such a method manages the cost of the specialist the opportunity to pick the sources who will actually want to give the data in view of their insight and experience characterized a deliberate testing as "the choice of members or wellsprings of information to be utilized in a review, in view of their expected wealth and significance of data corresponding to the review's exploration questions." The examination locales were recognized through a rundown from the Bhopal Library Association (BIMLA) and through deliberate examining procedures. Deliberate testing is one strategy frequently utilized in subjective examination. Saw a deliberate example as the procedure in which a specific settings, people or occasions are purposely chosen to give fundamental data that can't be gotten from different sources. The populace was drawn from administrators who are associated with consortia exercises. Information was gathered through a writing survey, polls, and meetings. The scientist used a deliberate examining method to zero in on unambiguous qualities of a populace that are of interest, and will make it workable for the specialist to respond to explore questions.

8. Data Analysis

Q1. Which Type of Library Consortia Models are Suitable for Bhopal?

Bhopal currently has a sectoral (academic) consortium model, and this question aims to confirm how well respondents understand the types of models and consensus on the most suitable model for Bhopal's future. It is said that. BULC respondents chose several consortium models. The multi-type model was 22.7% (n = 5). 36.3% (n = 8) showed that they prefer the industry model. 9.01% (n = 2) prioritized the region, 22.7% (n = 5) prioritized the whole country, and 9.29% (n = 2) prioritized all the above options except the region. The multi-type and national library consortium models received high response rates (22.7%, n = 5). Respondents said that different types of libraries in Bhopal would benefit from a nationwide comprehensive model. Currently, only university libraries participate in formal library consortium activities. Interview responses showed that the National Library was preferred because it is ideal for providing national access to information for the development of the country. Questionnaires and interview responses agreed that such a model would best serve and serve the interests of all Bhopal libraries and contribute to the country's national development program (Figure 1). 36.3% (n = 8) of BULC respondents said they prefer the sectoral library model. In an interview, they explained that if different types of libraries were organized into a sector-specific consortium, this could be the basis for the development of the National Library Consortium. Respondents felt that thorough preparatory work was needed before starting the development of the National Consortium.

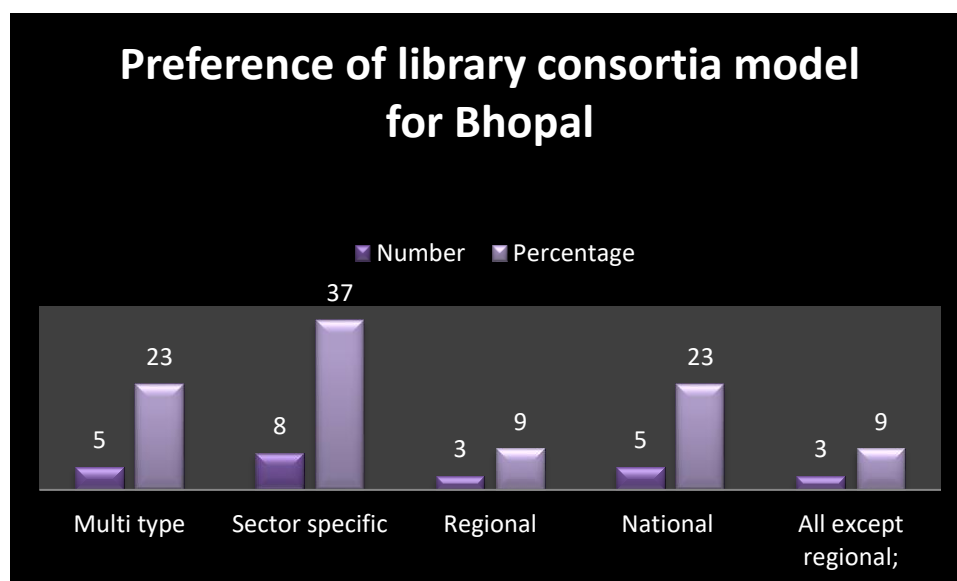


Figure:1 Reactions on the inclination of library consortia model for Bhopal

Respondents for a wide range of models tended to be 9.09% (n = 2), a specific multitier, pectoral, local and public library consortium. Obviously, at the same time, various libraries should benefit from asset sharing, which is not most clearly expressed in the determination of a consortium model to achieve this goal.

Q2. How Might Consortium Development is accelerated to Contributeto Bhopal's National Development Programs?

This study has led to an astonishing consensus that profiting from consortium victories and troubles in different parts of the globe, with no correct or incorrect answers, hastened progress and provided Bhopal with valuable illustrations. .. ZULC respondents (n = 16) stated that an explicit library consortium in the

region needs to be established and strengthened before embarking on the task of moderately sponsoring a public library consortium. This consortium is incorporated as a non-profit organization with a management and board structure, with designated directors, managers, representative officers, treasury officers, and directors responsible for the key operations and implementation of intelligent approaches. BULC respondents (22.7%) (n = 5) stated that existing library consortiums need to help other library areas establish their own consortiums. They have shown that it is easier to fund a public consortium that puts together an explicit consortium. Respondents indicated that in order to initiate the establishment of the Bhopal Public Library Consortium to recognize educational goals, it is necessary to organize a panel of representatives from various disciplines.

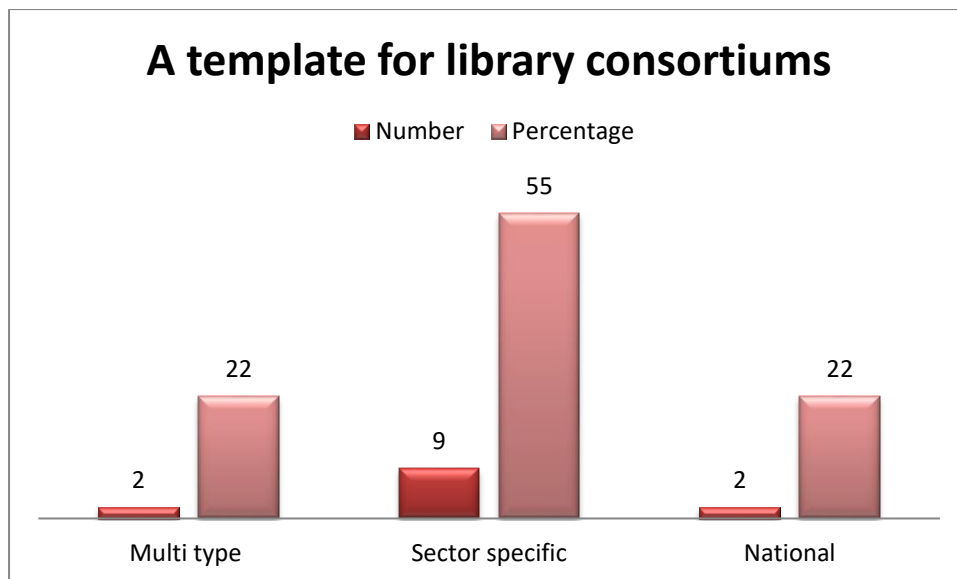


Figure: 2 A template for library consortiums

Obviously, there are comparative examples of responses among CARLC respondents, with 22.2% ($n = 2$) citing the multi-type model as their preferred choice. 55.6% ($n = 5$) and 22.2% ($n = 2$) showed that they preferred the public library consortium model. The high response rate of CARLC respondents' domain-specific models is a confirmation to strengthen the consortium in all perspectives: mechanical changes to libraries and data domains (Figure 2).

9. Result and Discussion

The specialist utilized a semi-organized interview plan. The analyst talked with ten bookkeepers possessing the most noteworthy positions in the examples - ZULC (half, $n=5$) and CARLC (half, $n=5$). These people filled in as library consortia board individuals. The reaction to the meetings validated the poll, and narrative information, adding weight to the general examination and understanding. Interviewees were approached to remark on five (5) subjects, however other subsequent inquiries helped in examining for more detail. The examination will introduce each topic joined by the reactions and resulting conversation.

10. Conclusion

As expressed above participation among foundations for sharing their library assets has been rehearsed for quite a long time. Generally, the basic role of laying out a library collaboration is to share actual assets, including book and periodicals, among individuals. Upgraded client administrations and more noteworthy fulfilment of client needs and needs should be an important reasoning for any kind of co-employable action among libraries; libraries overall perceive that they can no longer Endeavour to claim every one of the materials that their peruses need or need, and that sharing is essential to accomplish most extreme peruse fulfilment. In any case, the method of collaboration has been changed with the mixture of new data innovation, whether in the print-based climate or the computerized climate. The innovation gives an unrivalled medium to conveyance of data with more noteworthy speed and economy.

11. References

1. Frasciello, M. J. & Richardson, John (1999). Distributed processing and Windows NT: the ideal infrastructure for library consortia. *Library Consortium Management: an International Journal*, vol. 1, (3-4), pp. 76-83.
2. Gorman, G E. & Cullen, Rowena (2000). Models and opportunities for library co-

- operation in the Asian Region. *Library Management*, vol. 21, (7), p. 374.
3. Gorman, G. E. & Cullen, Rowena (2000). The knowledge model applied to library networks in Asia. *Library consortium Management: an International Journal*, vol. 2, (7), pp. 135-144.
 4. Hayden, M. (1998). *Teach yourself networking in 24 hours*, Carmel, Sams Publishing. 13. Henty, M. (1993). Resource sharing among Australian libraries. *Library Acquisition: Practice and Theory*, vol. 17, (3), pp. 311-317.
 5. Hirshon, A. (1998). *Academic Library Consortia: Past, Present and Future*, retrieved on 10 August 2006 <http://leigh.edu/~arth5/arth5.html>
 6. Khalid, H. M. (1997). *Cooperation and networking in university libraries*. [PhD thesis, Manchester Metropolitan University, Manchester.
 7. Kohl, D. (1997). Resource sharing in a changing Ohio environment. *Library Trends*, vol. 45, (3), pp.435-47. 11
 8. Kopp, J. (1998). *Library consortia and information technology: the past, the present and the promise*. *Information Technology and Libraries*, vol. 17, (1), p. 8.
 9. Lehman, J. O. (1969). Cooperation among small academic libraries. *College and Research Libraries*, vol. 30, (6), pp. 491-497.
 10. Majid, S., Eisenschitz, T. S. & Anwar, M. A. (1999). Resource Sharing among agricultural libraries in Malaysia. *Library Review*, vol. 48, (8), pp. 384-394.
 11. McClarren, R. R. (1981). Public library cooperation and cooperatives: an historical overview. *Public Library Quarterly*, vol. 2, pp. 5-15.
 12. Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary (n.d.), retrieved on 12 September 2008, <http://www.britannica.com/cgi-bin/dictionary?va=cooperation>.
 13. Molefe, Chedza (2003). Current developments in library cooperation among special libraries in Bostwana. *South African Journal of Library & Information Science*, vol. 69, (1), pp. 2-10.
 14. Nflila, R. B. &Darko-Ampem, K. (2002). Developments in academic library consortia from the 1960's through to 2000: a review of the literature. *Library Management*, vol. 23, (4/5), p. 203-213.
 15. Payne, L. (1998). The Washington Research Library Consortium: a real organization for a virtual library. *Information Technology and Libraries*, vol. 17, (1), pp. 13-17.
- *****